

SOL

SOLICITOUS, *adj.* [*solicitus*, Latin.] Anxious; careful; concerned. It has commonly about before that which causes anxiety; sometimes for or of. For is proper before something to be obtained.

Our hearts are pure, when we are not *solicitous* of the opinion and censures of men, but only that we do our duty. *Tayl.*
Enjoy the present, whatsoever it be, and be not *solicitous* for the future. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

The colonel had been intent upon other things, and not enough *solicitous* to finish the fortifications. *Clarendon.*

In providing money for disbanding the armies, upon which they were marvelously *solicitous*, there arose a question. *Clarend.*

They who were in truth zealous for the preservation of the laws, were *solicitous* to preserve the king's honour from any indignity, and his regal power from violation. *Clarendon.*

Laud attended on his majesty, which he would have been excused from, if that design had not been in view, to accomplish which he was *solicitous* for his advice. *Clarendon.*

There kept their watch the legions, while the grand In council sat, *solicitous* what chance

Might intercept their emperor's tent. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Without sign of boast, or sign of joy,

Solicitus and blank, he thus began. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

No man is *solicitous* about the event of that which he has in his power to dispose of. *South's Sermons.*

You have not only been careful of my fortune, the effect of your nobleness, but you have been *solicitous* of my reputation, which is that of your kindness. *Dryden.*

The tender dame, *solicitous* to know

Whether her child should reach old age or no,

Consults the sage Tiresias. *Addison.*

SOLICITOUSLY, *adv.* [*soliciteus*.] Anxiously; carefully.

The medical art being conversant about the health and life of man, doctrinal errors in it are to be *soliciteously* avoided. *Boyle.*

He would surely have as *soliciteously* promoted their learning, as ever he obstructed it. *Decay of Piety.*

SOLICITUDE, *n. f.* [*solicitudo*, Latin.] Anxiety; carefulness.

In this, by comparison, we behold the many cares and great labours of worldly men, their *solicitude* and outward shews, and publick ostentation, their pride, and vanities. *Raleigh.*

If they would but provide for eternity with the same *solicitude*, and real care, as they do for this life, they could not fail of heaven. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

They are to be known by a wonderful *solicitude* for the reputation of their friends. *Tatler.*

SOLICITRESS, *n. f.* [*Feminine of solicitor*.] A woman who petitions for another.

I had the most earnest *solicitr-ess*, as well as the fairest; and nothing could be refused to my lady Hyde. *Dryden.*

SOLID, *adj.* [*solidus*, Latin; *solide*, French.]

1. Not liquid; not fluid.

Land that ever burn'd

With *solid*, as the lake with liquid fire. *Milton.*

2. Not hollow; full of matter; compact; dense.

I hear his thund'ring voice resound,

And trampling feet that shake the *solid* ground. *Dryden.*

3. Having all the geometrical dimensions.

In a *solid* foot are 1728 *solid* inches, weighing 76 pound of rain water. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

4. Strong; firm.

The duke's new palace is a noble pile built after this manner, which makes it look very *solid* and majestic. *Addison.*

5. Sound; not weakly.

If persons devote themselves to science, they should be well assured of a *solid* and strong constitution of body, to bear the fatigue. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

6. Real; not empty; true; not fallacious.

This might satisfy sober and wife men, not with soft and specious words, but with pregnant and *solid* reasons. *K. Charles.*

The earth may of *solid* good contain

More plenty than the sun. *Milton.*

7. Not light; not superficial; grave; profound.

These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *solid* men; and a *solid* man is, in plain English, a *solid* solemn fool. *Dryden.*

SOLID, *n. f.* [*In physics*.] The part containing the fluids.

The first and most simple *solids* of our body are perhaps merely terrestrial, and incapable of any change or disease. *Arb.*

SOLIDITY, *n. f.* [*Soliditas*, Fr. *soliditas*, Lat. from *solus*.]

1. Firmness of matter; not hollowness.

2. Firmness; hardness; compactness; density.

That which hinders the approach of two bodies, when they are moving one towards another, I call *solidity*. *Locke.*

The stone itself, whether naked or invell'd with earth, is not by its *solidity* secured, but wath'd down. *Woodward.*

3. Truth; not fallaciousness; intellectual strength; certainty.

The most known rules are placed in so beautiful a light, that they have all the graces of novelty; and make the reader, who was before acquainted with them, still more convinced of their truth and *solidity*. *Addison's Spectator.*

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His fellow-peers have attended to his eloquence, and have been convinced by the *solidity* of his reasoning. *Prior.*

SOLIDLY, *adv.* [*from solid*.]

1. Firmly; densely; compactly.

2. Truly; on good grounds.

A complete brave man ought to know *solidly* the main end he is in the world for. *Disby.*

I look upon this as a sufficient ground for any rational man to take up his religion upon, and which I defy the subtlest atheist in the world *solidly* to answer; namely, that it is good to be sure. *South.*

SOLIDNESS, *n. f.* [*from solid*.] Solidity; firmness; density.

It beareth mislapse: the cause may be the closeness and *solidness* of the wood and pith of the oak. *Bacon.*

It is built with that unusual *solidness*, that it seems he intended to make a sacrifice to perpetuity, and to contend with the iron teeth of time. *Howell's Vocal Targit.*

SOLIDUNGULOUS, *adj.* [*solidus and ungula*, Latin.] Whole-hoofed.

It is set down by Aristotle and Pliny, that an horse and all *solidungulous* or whole-hoofed animals have no gall, which we find repugnant unto reason. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SOLIFIDIAN, *n. f.* [*solus and fides*, Latin.] One who supposes only faith, not works, necessary to justification.

It may be justly feared, that the title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great scandal in the church of God, at which so many myriads of *solifidians* have stumbled, and fallen irreversibly, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions. *Hanmond.*

SOLILOQUY, *n. f.* [*soliloquus*, Fr. *solus and loquer*, Lat.] A discourse made by one in solitude to himself.

The whole poem is a *soliloquy*: Solomon is the person that speaks: he is at once the hero and the author; but he tells us very often what others say to him. *Prior.*

He finds no respite from his anxious grief,

Then seeks from his *soliloquy* relief. *Garth's Dispensary.*

If I should own myself in love, you know lovers are always allowed the comfort of *soliloquy*. *Spectator.*

SOLIPED, *n. f.* [*solus and pedes*, Lat.] An animal whose feet are not cloven.

Solipeds, or firm footed animals, as horses, asses, and mules, are in mighty number. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SOLITAIRE, *n. f.* [*solitaire*, French.]

1. A recluse; a hermit.

Often have I been going to take possession of tranquillity, when your conversation has spoiled me for a *solitaire*. *Pope.*

2. An ornament for the neck.

SOLITARILY, *adv.* [*from solitary*.] In solitude; with loneliness; without company.

How should that subside *solitarily* by itself, which hath no substance, but individually the very same whereby others subsist with it. *Foster.*

Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine heritage, which dwell *solitarily* in the wood. *Mic. vii. 14.*

SOLITARINESS, *n. f.* [*from solitary*.] Solitude; forbearance of company; habitual retirement.

There is no cause to blame the prince for sometimes hearing them: the blame-worthiness is, that to hear them he rather goes to *solitariness* than makes them come to company. *Sidney.*

You subject yourself to *solitariness*, the fly enemy that doth most separate a man from well doing. *Shub.*

At home in wholesome *solitariness*,

My piteous soul began the wretchedness. *Dante.*

Of suitors at the court to mourn.

SOLITARY, *adj.* [*solitarius*, French; *solitarius*, Latin.]

1. Living alone; not having company.

Those rare and *solitary*, these in flocks.

Satan explores his *solitary* flight. *Milton.*

Him fair Lavinia

Shall breed in groves to lead a *solitary* life. *Dryden's En.*

2. Retired; remote from company.

In respect that it is *solitary*, I like it very well; but in respect that it is private, it is a very vile life. *Shakespeare.*

3. Gloomy; dismal.

Let that night be *solitary*, let no joyful voice come therein. *Jeh.*

4. Single.

Nor did a *solitary* vengeance serve: the cutting off one head is not enough; the eldest son must be involved. *K. Charles.*

Relations alternately relieve each other, their mutual concurrences supporting their *solitary* infirmities. *Brown.*

SOLITARY, *n. f.* [*from the adjective*.] One that lives alone; an hermit.

You describe so well your heremetic state of life, that a none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you, for a cave, with a spring, or any of the accommodations that best a *solitary*. *Pope's Letter.*

SOLITUDE, *n. f.* [*solitudo*, French; *solitudo*, Latin.]

1. Lonely life; state of being alone.

It had been hard to have put more truth and untruth together, in few words, than in that speech; whoever is delighted with *solitude*, is either a wild beast or a god. *Bacon.*

What

SOL

What call'st thou *solitude*? Is not the earth

With various living creatures, and the air,

Replenish'd, and all these at thy command

To come, and play before thee? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Such only can enjoy the country who are capable of thinking when they are there: then they are prepared for *solitude*, and in that *solitude* is prepared for them. *Dryden.*

2. A lonely place; a desert.

SOLLAR, *n. f.* [*solarium*, low Latin.] A garret.

Some skilfuly drieth their hops on a kel,

And some on a *sollar*, oft turning them wel. *Tusser.*

SOLLO, *n. f.* [*Italian*.] A tune played by a single instrument.

SOLLOMON'S LOAF, *n. f.* [*polygonatum*, Lat.] A plant.

SOLLOMON'S SEAL, *n. f.* [*polygonatum*, Lat.] A plant.

SOLSTICE, *n. f.* [*solstice*, French; *solstitium*, Latin.]

1. The point beyond which the sun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longest in Summer, or shortest in Winter.

2. It is taken of itself commonly for the Summer solstice.

The sun, ascending unto the northern signs, begetteth first a temperate heat in the air, which by his approach unto the *solstice* he intendeth, and by continuation increaseth the same even upon declination. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Let the plowmen's prayer

Be for moist *solstices*, and Winters fair. *May's Virgil.*

SOLSTITIAL, *adj.* [*solstitial*, French; from *solstice*.]

1. Belonging to the solstice.

Observing the dog-days ten days before and after the equinoctial and *solstitial* points, by this observation alone, are exempted a hundred days. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Happening at the solstice.

From the North to call

Decrepid Winter; from the South to bring

Solstitial Summer's heat. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The fields labour'd with thirst; Aquarius had not shed

His wonted showers, and Sirius parch'd with heat

Solstitial the green herbs. *Philips.*

SOLUBLE, *adj.* [*from solvo*.] Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry.

Intellective memory I call an act of the intellective faculty, because it is wrought by it, though I do not inquire how or where, because it is not *solvable*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

SOLUBLE, *adj.* [*solubilis*, Latin.] Capable of dissolution or separation of parts.

Sugar is a *sol* *oleum*, being *soluble* in water and fusible in fire. *Arbutnot.*

SOLUBILITY, *n. f.* [*from solubilis*.] Susceptiveness of separation of parts.

This cannot account for the indissoluble coherence of some bodies, and the fragility and *solubility* of others. *Glanv. Scpf.*

To SOLVE, *v. a.* [*solvo*, Latin.] To clear; to explain; to untie an intellectual knot.

He would solve high dispute

With conjugal caresses. *Milton.*

Do thou, my soul, the destin'd period wait,

When God shall solve the dark decrees of fate;

His now unequal dispensations clear,

And make all wife and beautiful appear. *Tickell.*

It is mere trifling to raise objections, merely for the sake of answering and *solving* them. *Watts.*

SOLVENT, *n. f.* [*from solvens*.] Ability to pay.

SOLVENT, *adj.* [*solvens*, Latin.]

1. Having the power to cause dissolution.

When dissolved in water, it is not by the eye distinguishable from the *solvent* body, and appears as fluid. *Boyle.*

2. Able to pay debts contracted.

SOLUND-GOOSE, *n. f.* A fowl.

A *solund-goose* is in bigness and feather very like a tame goose, but his bill longer, and somewhat pointed; his wings also much longer, being two yards over. *Greiv.*

A Scot, when from the gallow-tree let loose,

Drops into Styx, and turns a *solund-goose*. *Chapman.*

SOLUTION, *n. f.* [*solution*, French; *soluti*, Latin.]

1. Disruption; breach; disjunction; separation.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitation of *solution* of continuity. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

2. Matter dissolved; that which contains anything dissolved.

Aretæus, to procure sleep, recommends a *solution* of opium in water to foment the forehead. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

When salt of Tartar per deliquium, poured into the *solution* of any metal, precipitates the metal, and makes it fall down to the bottom of the liquor in the form of mud, does not this argue that the acid particles are attracted more strongly by the salt of tartar than by the metal, and by the stronger attraction go from the metal to the salt of tartar? *Newton's Opt.*

3. Resolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty.

Something yet of doubt remains,

Which only thy *solution* can resolve. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

They give the reins to wand'ring thoughts,

'Till by their own perplexities involv'd

They ravel more, still less resolv'd,

But never find self-satisfying *solution*. *Milton's A. on Sister.*

SOM

With hope and fear

The woman did the new *solution* hear;

The man diffides in his own augury, *Dryden.*

And doubts.

This will instruct you to give a plainer *solution* of any difficulties that may attend the theme, and refute objections. *Watts.*

SOLUTIVE, *adj.* [*from solvo*, Latin.] Laxative; causing relaxation.

Though it would not be so absterfise, opening, and *solutive* as mead, yet it will be more lenitive in sharp diseases. *Bacon.*

SOMATOLOGY, *n. f.* [*σῶμα and λόγος*.] The doctrine of bodies.

SOME. A termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing. It is generally joined with a substantive: as *game-some*. [*jaam*, Dutch.]

SOME, *adj.* [*from sum*, Saxon; *sumis*, Gothick; *sum*, Germ. *sem*, Danish; *sem*, *sonnis*, Dutch.]

1. More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity.

We landed some hundred men, where we found some fresh water. *Raleigh.*

2. More or fewer, noting an indeterminate number.

Let me leave some of the folk that are with me. *Gen. xxxiii.*

First go with me some few of you, and see the place, and how it may be made convenient for you; and then find for your sick. *Bacon.*

3. Certain persons. Some is often used absolutely for some people; part.

Some to the shores do fly,

Some to the woods, or whither fear advis'd;

But running from, all to destruction hie. *Daniel.*

Not in the neighbouring moon as some have dream'd. *Milt.*

Your edicts some reclaim from sins,

But most your life and blest example wins. *Dryden.*

4. Some is opposed to some, or to others.

It may be that the queen's treasure, in so great occasions of disbursements, is not always so ready; but being paid as it is, now some, and then some, it is no great impoverishment to her coffers. *Spenser on Ireland.*

5. It is added to a number, to show that the number is uncertain and conjectural.